

The National Association of Broadcasters

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PRESIDENT ORDERS BROADCAST SURVEY

President Roosevelt has requested Secretary of Commerce Roper to appoint a committee to make a survey and report of radio broadcasting in connection with the administration's proposal to determine a definite policy with respect to communications of all kinds. The personnel of the committee, which will differ from the committee which recently completed a survey of the communications field, will be announced within a week or ten days. It is expected that the broadcast survey will take about six weeks to complete and will be undertaken as soon as the committee is named.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Communications filed its report with the President recently and the report was transmitted to Congress. Senator Clarence C. Dill, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, had the first report printed as a government document for the use of members of his Committee.

After the broadcast report is completed the two documents will be used as a basis for the drafting of legislation upon which hearings will be held in either the Senate or House or both.

Because the report will be used as a basis for legislation, the broadcast survey is looked upon with great importance by the broadcast industry.

DILL FAVORS COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Radio broadcasting should be left in private hands and Congress should follow the rules laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in formulating new legislation, Senator Clarence C. Dill, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, told the International Radio Committee at its annual meeting in Washington this week. He went on record as favoring the creation of a Communications Commission and declared that he believed this step should be taken before the propriety of telephone and telegraph mergers should be considered.

Future allocations should make provision for educational broadcasting, he said, expressing the opinion that this service should be placed in the high frequencies. School broadcasting is not popular in the broadcast band, he said.

During the course of his talk Senator Dill several times referred to the future of radio and gave it as his opinion that full development has not yet been reached in any branch of the art. The high standing of radio in the United States, said Senator Dill, is due in large part to the fact that it has been in private hands and not governmental.

Senator Dill spoke of many phases of the radio question with special emphasis on legislation particularly as applied to radio communication.

He referred to Supreme Court rulings on radio questions and expressed the opinion, in regard to legislation, that in future law making the Congress should leave the radio law principles as they are. The United States Supreme Court, he said, has decided that Congress has the power to regulate radio and has laid down the fact that there is no vested right in a radio frequency. In view of court rulings, said Senator Dill, "Congress in its future law making on this subject should not disturb the basic principles of the radio law."

Senator Dill devoted part of his talk to the subject of the recent so-called Roper Interdepartmental Communications Committee report and characterized it as "an excellent review—a fine contribution." The committee did a fine job, he said, but did not keep clearly in view the future development of radio.

The Senator dealt at some length with the general communication situation especially with regard to the international problem and expressed himself strongly as opposed to the organization of any international communications monopoly at this time. He

pointed out very clearly, however, in this connection, that this does not mean that he is against legislation for a general Communications Commission. The Commission should come first, he said, make a study of such a merger and report on it before any legislation is enacted allowing it. The legislature, he said, "should assist and compel radio development."

Others who spoke at the meeting were Dr. C. M. Jolliffe, chief engineer of the Federal Radio Commission, who talked on the recent Mexican Radio Conference; Judge S. C. Bland, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries; and Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the Radio Commission.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, was elected president of the American Section for the coming year. Other officers elected include: John W. Guider, vice president; Howard S. LeRoy, treasurer; Paul M. Segal, secretary. Members of the Executive Council: William R. Vallance, chairman; A. L. Ashby, Thad H. Brown, J. H. Dellinger, F. P. Guthrie, and Henry A. Bellows.

F. R. C. FROWNS ON LIQUOR ADS

The long awaited announcement from the Federal Radio Commission on the subject of liquor advertising was forthcoming on February 2. The announcement follows:

"The Federal Radio Commission calls renewed attention of broadcasters and advertisers to that Section of the Radio Act of 1927 which provides that stations are licensed only when their operation will serve public interest, convenience and necessity, and asks the intelligent cooperation of both groups in so far as liquor advertising is concerned.

"Although the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been repealed by the 21st and so far as the Federal Government is concerned there is no liquor prohibition, it is well known that millions of listeners throughout the United States do not use intoxicating liquors and many children of both users and non-users are part of the listening public. The Commission asks the broadcasters and advertisers to bear this in mind.

"The Commission will designate for hearing the renewal applications of all stations unmindful of the foregoing and they will be required to make a showing that their continued operation will serve public interest, convenience and necessity."

The announcement is not to be construed as a regulation. It is simply an expression of the Commission's attitude that liquor advertising, in some cases, might be against the public interest. Apparently the Commission took into consideration the fact that some states have not as yet passed statutes legalizing the sale of hard liquor within their respective borders while other states have enacted liberal statutes. The Commission also undoubtedly considered that the advertising of hard liquors might be so broadcast as to encourage the illegal sale of liquor to minors.

The repeal of the Reed amendment to the federal liquor laws removes any federal limitation upon liquor advertising of any kind and the Commission is without specific authority under the law to promulgate a formal regulation on the subject.

The Commission's statement is construed to relate only to hard liquors rather than beer and table wines.

RATE CARD DEADLINE FEBRUARY 15

The Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry has fixed February 15 as the deadline for the submission of rate cards in compliance with Article VII, Section 1, paragraph (a) of the code. The Code Authority has ruled that each station must supply three cards. Stations which have failed to send in cards should do so immediately as failure will result in being reported to the NRA.

On December 19 the Code Authority sent to all stations, with the approval of the NRA, questionnaires seeking information with respect to the employment of "broadcast technicians" as required by Article VI, Section 4 of the code. A few stations, it is reported, have not sent in filled-in questionnaires and the Code Authority will report on February 3 to the NRA the call letters of each station having failed to comply with the request.

CODE BLUE EAGLE APPROVED

The Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry will begin shortly the distribution of "Code Blue Eagles" for stations complying with the broadcasters' code.

The Code Blue Eagle was finally hatched this week and regulations governing its use have been approved by General Johnson. Distribution will be made by Code Authorities and each industry under permanent codes will have its own insignia.

"Each insignia, in addition to identifying the Code under which it is issued, will bear the registration number of the firm, corporation or individual entitled to display it," General Johnson explained. "They will be distributed by Code Authorities to subscribers, under regulations to be made public in a few days."

The letters "NRA" in blue appear between the outstretched wings of the new Code Eagle and under its talons the words "Code—(Trade or Industry Registration Number), 1934." In smaller type are also the words "Property of the United States—not for sale" and the patent design number. Counterfeiting or mutilation of the Blue Eagle is illegal.

The old Blue Eagle will designate only those who are still operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement in the future.

THEATERS FIGHT FREE RADIO SHOWS

The Legitimate Theater Code Authority voted this week to request the Motion Picture Code Authority to join in a protest to the Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry against the presentation of free radio shows in legitimate theaters.

RADIO PERFORMERS TO BE STUDIED

The Code Authority Committee, consisting of John Shepard, III, chairman; James W. Baldwin, and M. R. Runyon, will meet in New York on February 7 and 8 to begin the study of radio performers provided for in the Code. The meeting was previously scheduled for this week but illness made postponement necessary.

CODE AUTHORITY TO PUBLISH RULES

The Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry will publish within the next week a pamphlet containing explanatory comments upon the Code by the Code Authority, and rules and regulations or by-laws governing the administration of the Code Authority.

The NAB will send copies of this pamphlet to all members, each copy punched suitably for insertion in the NAB HANDBOOK.

The comments contained in the pamphlet construe provisions of the Code and answer hundreds of questions which have arisen since the Code became effective on December 11.

CODE AUTHORITY ASSESSMENTS

Numerous inquiries have reached NAB headquarters with respect to invoices sent out by the Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry assessing stations for the cost of code administration.

These invoices were sent out by the Code Authority with the approval of the NRA under the provisions of Article VI, Section 8 of the Code, and in accordance with Article V, Section 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Code Authority. This latter section provides that each broadcaster "shall pay to the Fiscal Agent of the Code Authority the sum of \$200 per year for each radio broadcasting station classified by the Federal Radio Commission as a Clear Channel or High Power Regional Station; \$50 per year for each radio broadcasting station classified by the Federal Radio Commission as a Clear Channel Part-Time or Low Power Regional Station; \$25 per year for each radio broadcasting station classified by the Federal Radio Commission as a Low Power Part-Time Regional, Local Unlimited or Local Part-Time Station."

The assessments are levied for the purpose of paying the costs of administration of the Code and are levied upon all stations whether or not members of the NAB. All NAB members are urged

to pay this assessment in order to participate in the future activities of the Code and in the selection of a permanent Code Authority when a recommendation for such permanent Code Authority is forthcoming. The Code Authority being an independent body, the assessments imposed by it are in no way related to the NAB or to the dues of the NAB.

BRIEF ON DEPRECIATION RATES

Disagreement over some of the rates of depreciation for broadcasting station equipment suggested by the NAB to the Bureau of Internal Revenue was forecast when the Bureau this week indicated that further conferences may be necessary.

In the brief filed by the Managing Director following numerous conferences with representatives of stations and manufacturers it was sought to prove that:

"1. The radio art is in a constant state of development as evidenced by changes which have transpired since the inception of broadcasting thirteen years ago.

"2. Broadcasting equipment is subject to a physical use 365 days each year during longer hours daily than is exacted from equipment used in most other industries.

"3. A radio transmitting plant is an integral unit and should be depreciated uniformly throughout at a rate of 25 per cent.

"4. Studio technical equipment should be depreciated at a rate of 25 per cent.

"5. A depreciation rate of 33 1/3 per cent should be allowed for portable and mobile equipment, due to the short useful life resulting from wear and tear which this type of equipment receives.

"6. Studio furniture and fixtures, due to the heavy wear and tear and long hours of use, warrant a 16 2/3 per cent depreciation.

"7. The four classifications recommended by the NAB are just and equitable and lend themselves to a proper administration of tax laws."

The brief was filed in response to a series of questions propounded by the Bureau to the NAB. The Bureau plans to issue a formal bulletin on the subject of station depreciation rates at a future date.

AUDITORY PERSPECTIVE DEMONSTRATED

Dr. Harvey Fletcher, director of acoustic research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, demonstrated high fidelity sound reproduction before the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York City, January 31.

The demonstration, which made a marked impression upon a critical audience, comprised a series of experiments designed to display the advantages gained by employment of the unusual features of the system. The high fidelity was shown to be the result of the use of auditory perspective, obtained by a plurality of independent sound channels, a wide frequency range (40 cycles to 15000 cycles), and a wide volume range (approximately 70 decibels).

The effects of volume compression and of volume expansion were demonstrated. It was noteworthy that compression of the volume range to 30 decibels, such as is common in broadcasting transmission, was undesirable.

The effects of limiting the frequency range aroused considerable interest. By the use of filters, the higher frequency response was limited to 8000 cycles, and then to 5000 cycles. Limitation of high frequency response to 5000 cycles, which is a limitation commonly found in many broadcasting transmitter installations, produced a change in quality generally considered objectionable. Limitation of response to 8000 cycles caused little change except in the reproduction of certain types of high-frequency sounds, such as that of the triangle. Reproduction having limitation of low-frequency response was also demonstrated. Reproduction having both low and high frequency response definitely limited, as is the case with nearly every commercially-built radio broadcast receiver ever sold to the public, produced a markedly unfavorable reaction among the audience. The conclusion was inescapable that program reproduction such as is generally obtainable from average broadcast receivers is, compared with the system demonstrated, of inadequate fidelity.

WALTER A. DEALEY, WFAA, DEAD

The NAB has just learned with much regret of the death of Walter A. Dealey, vice president of the A. H. Belo Corporation, and builder of Station WFAA, Dallas, Texas.

While his life work and his great interest lay in the newspaper publishing field, he was a pioneer among those able to realize the future and the possibilities of broadcasting. Station WFAA, with its 50,000 watts, stands as a monument to Mr. Dealey's thirteen years of radio activity.

Following his sudden death at the age of 43 years last Tuesday, both the Texas House and Senate adopted resolutions expressing regret at the passing of Mr. Dealey.

Broadcasting and publishing has lost an outstanding executive; Texas lost a valuable citizen; the NAB lost a true friend.

DON LEE APPEALS TO COURTS

The Don Lee Broadcasting Company this week filed an appeal in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia against a decision of the Federal Radio Commission of January 26 denying construction application to the Lee company for a new station at Redlands, Calif., granting license renewals to stations KTM and KELW and assignments of those licenses to the Evening Herald Publishing Company.

McFADDEN ASKS RADIO INVESTIGATION

Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania this week made a lengthy speech on the floor of the House in connection with freedom of speech. He made reference to the cancellation of a quarter-hour news period which was taken off the air to enable the Postmaster General to reach the country.

Said Mr. McFadden in part:

"There is now before the proper committee of this body a resolution calling for a full investigation into the conduct of the radio business in the United States. I introduced that resolution in the last Congress and it is still alive. No action has been taken upon it. Like many other matters pending before this Congress, no attention will be paid to it unless it has Presidential approval. Will the administration get Presidential approval of this?"

"Will the Rules Committee put that resolution upon its passage, and will the majority pass it and conduct a full and impartial investigation? No Member of this House who reads his mail can say that there is no public demand for such an investigation. You all know that there is, and you all know that the radio situation should be dealt with by Congress and that without further delay."

STATIONS ON 600 KC GET POWER BOOST

The Radio Commission on Friday authorized Station WCAO, Baltimore, to increase its power from 250 to 500 watts, sustaining Examiner Ralph L. Walker in his Report No. 520. The Examiner was also sustained in the same report when the Commission authorized Station WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., to increase its power from 250 to 500 watts. The Commission, in the same decision, granted Station WCAC, Storrs, Conn., permission to increase its power from 250 to 500 watts and substituted the name of the Connecticut State College for the Connecticut Agricultural College.

In its decision in connection with these stations the Commission found that "the applicant concerned in each application is qualified legally, technically and financially," and the broadcast service of each is "meritorious." It was found that the additional power would in each instance "improve the service of the applicant station." It was further found that "the granting of the three applications would tend toward the establishment of a more equal distribution of radio broadcast facilities between zones and a more equitable distribution among stations."

1430 KC ASSIGNMENTS MADE PERMANENT

Station WOKO, Albany, N. Y., was granted permission on Friday to change its frequency from 1440 to 1430 kilocycles, and WHEC, Rochester, N. Y., was granted the same change. Both of these stations were allowed to change their assignment of hours from daytime and part nighttime to unlimited time. In this the Commission upheld Examiner R. L. Walker in his Report No. 527.

In the same decision the Commission granted Station WCAH, Columbus, Ohio, permission to increase its daytime power from 500 to 1,000 watts and change its operating time from part to unlimited time, reversing the Examiner. Station WHP, Harrisburg, Pa., was granted permission to change its hours of operation from specified hours, sharing with WCAH at night, to unlimited time, sustaining the Examiner in part.

WFEA, Manchester, N. H., was denied license renewal on 1430 kilocycles.

The Commission found in its decision that the program service of all of these stations is meritorious and "important to the interest and convenience of the large numbers of residents in the areas of the stations concerned." The Commission also found that the operation of stations WHEC, WCAH, WHP and WOKO simultaneously on the frequency of 1430 kilocycles has been demonstrated to be practicable.

WFEA MOVES TO PORTLAND, MAINE

Charles W. Phelan has been denied his application for a construction permit for a new station at Portland, Maine, by the Radio Commission in sustaining former Chief Examiner Ellis A. Yost in his Report No. 488. The Portland Publishing Company was denied a construction permit to erect a station at Portland, Maine, in the same case. Station WQDM, St. Albans, Vt., was denied its application to increase its power from 100 to 1,000 watts and to change its frequency from 1370 to 1340 kilocycles. Station WRDO was denied permission to move from Augusta to Portland, Maine. Station WFEA, Manchester, N. H., was granted permission to make a change in its frequency from 1430 to 1340 kilocycles experimentally subject to conditions prescribed by the Commission.

The Commission found that the allocation of additional facilities for radio service at Portland "would tend toward the establishment of an inequitable distribution of facilities within that state."

A. F. OF M. FAVORS SPREADING EMPLOYMENT

Local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians have been urged to place in effect at radio stations a plan of "limited staggering" of musicians. President Weber has expressed the expectation that employers will cooperate in spreading employment among musicians, in his communication to locals. Recognizing that radio broadcasting stations require specialized services, President Weber has pointed out that only fully qualified musicians should be permitted to act as substitutes and that substitution should be done in such manner that the employer always receives first-class services.

ADVOCATES SCALE FOR RADIO PERFORMERS

In a lengthy report of a survey of broadcasting, Frank Gillmore, president of Actors' Equity Association, proposes a wage scale for radio performers. The scale is similar to that advocated by this group at the public hearings on the broadcasters' code and which was rejected in favor of a study of the whole subject by the broadcasters' Code Authority. The proposals follow:

LIVE PROGRAMS

For Class "A" Programs—Sustaining: minimum wage, \$20 per performance; commercial, \$40 per performance. Class "A" programs are those broadcast after 6 o'clock in the evening over a chain of not less than five stations for a single performance. Class "A" programs are also those single broadcasts given after 6 p. m. from a single station whose charges are based upon an advertising card-rate of \$400 or over per evening hour. Morning and afternoon programs, minimum wage: sustaining, \$12.50 per performance; commercial, \$35 per performance.

When an artist is engaged to perform as part of the entertainment on a commercial program for three or more periods within a week, the minimum wage will not be less than \$25 per broadcast.

For Class "B" Programs—Sustaining, \$12.50 per performance; commercial, \$25 per performance. Class "B" programs are those taking place in the morning or afternoon over a chain of not less than five stations for a single broadcast. Class "B" programs are also those given after 6 o'clock in the evening over a single station whose charges are based upon an advertising card-rate of \$280 and under \$400 per evening hour. Morning and afternoon programs: sustaining, \$10 per performance; commercial, \$15 per performance.

When an artist is engaged to perform as part of the entertainment on a commercial program for three or more periods within a week, the minimum wage will not be less than \$15 per broadcast.

For Class "C" Programs—Sustaining, \$10 per performance; commercial, \$15 per performance. Class "C" programs are those broadcast after 6 o'clock in the evening from a single station whose charges are based upon an advertising card-rate of over \$100 and under \$250 per evening hour. Morning and afternoon programs: sustaining, \$7.50 per performance; commercial, \$12.50 per performance.

When an artist is engaged to perform as part of the entertainment on a commercial program for three or more periods within a week the minimum wage will be not less than \$7.50 per broadcast.

It is recognized that there are many smaller stations, but as these rarely employ professional talent, *i. e.*, artists who make their living out of radio performances, no regulations are made regarding them.

Including rehearsals, a performance shall constitute 3½ hours. Overtime shall be at the rate of half-pay for each 3 hours or part thereof.

The call of the director establishes the hour at which a rehearsal commences.

One-half of the wage scale shall be paid for "repeat" performances on the air, following within 12 hours of the original performance. An artist "doubling" rôles containing more than 50 words is to be paid at least one-half the minimum wage for each rôle "doubled."

It shall be unfair practice for any employment agent, artists' bureau, or others to charge the artist more than 10 per cent net for securing employment for the artist, and the total of all commissions payable by the artist shall not exceed said 10 per cent.

Artists called to the studio at the scheduled time of the broadcasting, or to the dress rehearsal immediately prior thereto, and who report ready for performance, are to be paid whether or not they go on the air.

Auditions

All "live" auditions given for a prospective program buyer are to be paid for by the prospective buyer, the basis for such compensation being one-half the minimum wage for commercial performances for artists participating in said program, calculated on the basis of the class rate applicable to the station contemplated to be used, or if a group of stations, the highest classification within the group.

Recordings may be made of such "live" auditions by or at the expense of the program producer, the future use of such recordings being restricted as follows: Every prospective advertising sponsor (meaning advertiser as distinct from advertising agent) shall be required to pay to listen to any recorded radio program and the fee therefor shall be on the basis of compensation at one-half the minimum wage for commercial performances for artists participating in said program when broadcast.

INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION BY RADIO

The fifth meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 30 to May 2. This fifth meeting marks a milestone in radio broadcasting and the papers and discussions at the meeting will be an appraisal of what has happened in the last five years. Interesting and informed speakers have already been secured and the complete program will be announced shortly.

QUOTA UNITS REVISED BY F. R. C.

The Federal Radio Commission announced on February 3, 1934, the following tabulation of quota assignments to the various states and zones, as of January 20, 1934:

ZONE 1

State	Quota Units Due	Quota Units Assigned	Per cent under or over	Per cent under or over
N. Y.	35.07	37.97	+ 2.90	+ 8
Mass.	11.84	11.11	- 0.73	- 6
N. J.	11.26	11.85	+ 0.59	+ 5
Md.	4.55	4.20	- 0.35	- 8
Conn.	4.48	4.00	- 0.48	- 11
P. R.	4.30	1.10	- 3.20	- 74
Me.	2.22	2.21	- 0.01	- 0
R. I.	1.91	1.40	- 0.51	- 27
D. C.	1.35	1.30	- 0.05	- 4
N. H.	1.20	0.83	- 0.46	- 36
Vt.	1.00	0.62	- 0.38	- 38
Del.	0.67	0.53	- 0.14	- 21
V. I.	0.06	...	- 0.06	-100
Total	80.00	77.12	- 2.88	- 4

ZONE 2

Pa.	27.63	24.98	- 2.65	- 10
Ohio	19.07	19.74	+ 0.67	+ 4
Mich.	13.89	10.61	- 3.28	- 23
Ky.	7.50	8.50	+ 1.00	+ 13
Va.	6.95	9.50	+ 2.55	+ 37
W. Va.	4.96	5.53	+ 0.57	+ 11
Total	80.00	78.86	- 1.14	- 1

ZONE 3

State	Quota Units Due	Quota Units Assigned	Per cent under or over	Per cent under or over
Texas	16.22	23.12	+ 6.90	+ 43
N. Car.	8.82	9.75	+ 0.93	+ 11
Ga.	8.10	8.35	+ 0.25	+ 3
Ala.	7.37	6.52	- 0.85	- 12
Tenn.	7.29	12.80	+ 5.51	+ 76
Okla.	6.67	8.44	+ 1.77	+ 27
La.	5.85	8.39	+ 2.54	+ 43
Miss.	5.60	3.28	- 2.32	- 41
Ark.	5.16	5.40	+ 0.24	+ 5
S. Car.	4.83	2.00	- 2.83	- 59
Fla.	4.09	8.45	+ 4.36	+107
Total	80.00	96.50	+16.50	+ 21

ZONE 4

Ill.	22.52	27.73	+ 5.21	+ 23
Mo.	10.71	12.00	+ 1.29	+ 12
Ind.	9.56	7.87	- 1.69	- 18
Wisc.	8.67	7.99	- 0.68	- 8
Minn.	7.57	9.08	+ 1.51	+ 20
Iowa	7.30	11.80	+ 4.50	+ 62
Kans.	5.55	6.05	+ 0.50	+ 9
Nebr.	4.06	7.36	+ 3.30	+ 81
S. Dak.	2.05	2.97	+ 0.92	+ 45
N. Dak.	2.01	2.99	+ 0.98	+ 49
Total	80.00	95.84	+15.84	+ 20

ZONE 5

Calif.	36.86	38.14	+ 1.28	+ 3
Wash.	10.15	15.59	+ 5.44	+ 54
Colo.	6.72	9.24	+ 2.52	+ 38
Ore.	6.19	9.22	+ 3.03	+ 49
Mont.	3.49	3.85	+ 0.36	+ 10
Utah	3.30	6.60	+ 3.30	+100
Idaho	2.89	3.00	+ 0.11	+ 4
Ariz.	2.83	2.66	- 0.17	- 6
N. Mex.	2.75	4.03	+ 1.28	+ 47
Hawaii	2.39	1.90	- 0.45	- 19
Wyo.	1.46	0.60	- 0.86	- 59
Nev.	0.59	0.70	+ 0.11	+ 19
Alaska	0.38	0.48	+ 0.10	+ 26
Total	80.00	96.05	+16.05	+ 20

WEEKLY RADIO ADVERTISING TALKS

Scripts for the first four weekly radio talks in the new series of "Short Talks on Advertising" are being mailed this week to more than 200 radio stations which are cooperating in all parts of the country in the presentation of this educational program conducted by the Bureau of Research and Education of the Advertising Federation of America. The first talk is being released for broadcasting the week of February 11-17. Affiliated Advertising Clubs are cooperating by providing speakers to present these addresses and arousing local interest in the program.

U. S. CHAMBER OPPOSES CENSORSHIP

A set of principles, recommended for consideration in any enactment of new food and drug legislation, formulated by the Domestic Distribution Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was sent to the Senate Committee on Commerce today by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber.

The proposals of the Committee cover various features of pending legislation. The recommendations are:

"There should be legislation requiring the same truthfulness in advertising, with respect to foods, drugs and cosmetics, as in the labeling of articles to which federal labeling laws apply.

"The value of proper advertising as an economical and efficient means of distribution should be maintained as in the public interest, and all attempts to restrict it as a means of reaching and developing markets should be resisted.

"Government imposition of censorship in any form upon advertising is an attempt at inexcusable intrusion into private business affairs and should be opposed.

"Discretionary powers to impose conditions upon manufacture and distribution should be granted to administrative agencies only

where and to the extent clearly necessary for the effective enforcement of proper federal laws.

"Legislative and administrative provisions in the Food and Drug Laws, as well as penalties for their violation, should bear a definite relationship to the protection needed in the public interest.

"Industry itself should continue its progress in arriving at standards of quality for articles to which such standards can properly be applied."

NAB REPORTS ARE INDISPENSABLE

The new Constitution and By-Laws classifies all stations as active members and requires educational and religious stations to pay the minimum dues of \$30 a year. A large percentage of former associate members have willingly accepted this change in status, but Station KFSG, Los Angeles, Calif., which sells no time, is enthusiastic about the arrangement. A letter says:

"Station KFSG has been an associate member of your splendid organization since its inception and I have found your publications and bulletins as much a necessity to the well-being and success of a radio station as the towers that support the antenna."

NO COMPETITION IN LITTLE AMERICA

Station KFZ, the Columbia Broadcasting System's newest station and the first broadcasting station on the Antarctic continent, was formally opened on February 3, Admiral Richard E. Byrd notified Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Federal Radio Commission, in a radiogram.

"One thing to be said for it is that it won't suffer from competition," Admiral Byrd said in his message to Pettey.

For the present the transmitter will be housed in a tent, although a shack will be constructed as soon as weather conditions permit.

The Federal Radio Commission on January 23 granted a license for one year to Admiral Byrd for the operation of Station KFZ for a fixed private point-to-point telegraph and point-to-point telephone service. The frequencies to be used are the ship frequencies above 3000 kilocycles and 6650, 6660, 6670, 8820, 8840, 13185, 132000, 13230, 13245, 13260, 17600, 17620, 21575, 21600, 21625 kilocycles.

Admiral Byrd will test the characteristics of the different frequencies assigned to him and will use in his broadcasts to the United States those most suitable for transmission from Little America.

FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION ACTION HEARING CALENDAR

Monday, February 5, 1934

WDBJ—Times-World Corporation, Roanoke, Va.—Modification of license, 930 kc., 500 watts, unlimited time. Present assignment, 930 kc., 250 watts, 500 watts LS, unlimited time.

Tuesday, February 6, 1934

WGAL—WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa.—Modification of license, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities vacated by WPEN). Present assignment, 1310 kc., 100 watts, shares with WRAW.

WTEL—Foulkrod Radio Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Modification of license, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities vacated by WPEN). Present assignment, 1310 kc., 100 watts, shares with WHAT.

WRAW—Reading Broadcasting Co., Reading, Pa.—Modification of license, 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time. Present assignment, 1310 kc., 100 watts, shares with WGAL.

Wednesday, February 7, 1934

Oral Argument Before Commission en banc

NEW—Wyoming Broadcasting Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. P., 780 kc., 500 watts, 1 KW LS, unlimited time.

WMBG—Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va.—C. P., 1210 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time, except Sundays. Present assignment, 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, except Sundays.

WPHR—WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va.—Renewal, 1200 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts LS, unlimited time.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED

First Zone

WTIC—Travelers Broadcasting Service Corp., Hartford, Conn.—Granted special temporary authority to begin operating simultaneously with Station KRLD January 27 instead of February 1, on frequency of 1040 kc., 50 KW power, during experimental period, for 15 days.

WHN—Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WGY—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

WBAL—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore—Granted extension of special experimental authority to synchronize with WJZ on 760 kc., 2½ KW, when WTIC operates on 1060 kc., until 8-1-34.

WOKO—WOKO Inc., Albany, N. Y.—Granted same as above, except operation with stations WHP, WCAH, WFEA, and WHEC.

WHEC—WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.—Granted same as above, except operation with stations WOKO, WHP, WCAP, and WFEA.

WAGM—Aroostook Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 9 p. m. to 12 midnight, January 30, in order to broadcast President's Ball.

Second Zone

WRAX—WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis subject to the condition that it may be cancelled by the Commission at any time without advance notice or hearing when a regular license is granted for the operation of this station at new location on frequency of 920 kc., and subject to such action as the Commission may take on pending applications for the frequency herein authorized to be used.

WCAE—WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted modification of C. P. extending completion date from 2-1-34 to 3-1-34.

WPEN—Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co.; WRAX—WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Granted modification of C. P. to change transmitter and studio locations locally in Philadelphia, extend commencement date to 30 days from this date, and completion date to June 1, 1934.

KDKA—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Granted license covering changes in equipment; 980 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time.

WHAS—The Courier-Journal Co. and the Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.—Granted license covering changes in equipment and increase in power; 820 kc., 50 KW, unlimited time.

WHP—WHP, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.—Granted extension of special experimental authority, expiring February 1, 1934, to operate unlimited time night, specified hours day, with WCAH, WFEA, WOKO, and WHEC on 1430 kc., pending action on formal application, for period ending May 1, 1934.

WCAH—Commercial Radio Service Co., Columbus, Ohio—Granted same as above except operate with stations WHP, WOKO, WHEC, and WFEA.

WJBK—James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich.—Granted special temporary authority to operate from 8 to 9 p. m., EST, February 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25 and 27, 1934, in order to broadcast hockey games, provided WIBM remains silent.

Third Zone

WRAM—Wilmington Radio Assn., Inc., Wilmington, N. C.—Granted C. P. to move station from Wilmington to Durham, N. C., make changes in equipment, and change frequency from 1370 kc. to 1500 kc.

KLCN—Charles Leo Lintzenich, Blytheville, Ark.—Granted license covering local move of station, installation of new equipment, and changing power from 50 to 100 watts; 1290 kc., day-time.

WPFB—Otis Perry Eure, Hattiesburg, Miss.—Granted modification of license to reduce hours of operation from unlimited to specified.

KWKH—International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La.—Granted renewal of license on a temporary basis, pending action by the Court of Appeals in the case of Loyola University (WWL) and Ark-La-Tex Radio Corp., requesting facilities of KWKH.

WENC—Americus Broadcast Corp., Americus, Ga.—Granted authority to remain silent for 30 days pending construction.

KGKB—East Texas Broadcasting Co., Tyler, Tex.—Granted license covering local move of station and changes in equipment; 1500 kc., 100 watts, specified hours.

WMBR—F. J. Reynolds, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.—Granted license covering move of station from Tampa to Jacksonville, Fla.; 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

Fourth Zone

- KUSD—University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak.—Granted authority to operate from 10:30 a. m. to 12 noon February 6 in order to broadcast intercollegiate debate. (Involves simultaneous operation with WILL 10:30 to 11 a. m.)
- WBBM—WBBM, Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill.—Granted special experimental authority to extend authority to operate synchronously with KFAB 3/7 nighttime as follows: February 1 to April 29 from 10 p. m. to 12 midnight, and April 29 to August 1 from 9 p. m. to 12 midnight. Also to operate auxiliary transmitter in the same manner.
- KFAB—KFAB Broadcasting Corp., Lincoln, Nebr.—Granted same with WBBM, except not for auxiliary.
- WHBU—Anderson Broadcasting Corp., Anderson, Ind.—Granted authority to remain silent during adjustment and reconstruction of station destroyed by fire, pending filing and action on formal application for C. P.
- KGFK—Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., Moorhead, Minn.—Granted C. P. to move transmitter and studio from Moorhead to Minnesota Point, Duluth, Minn.
- WHBL—Press Publishing Co., Sheboygan, Wis.—Granted C. P. to make changes in equipment from high to low level modulation.
- WMBH—W. M. Robertson, Joplin, Mo.—Granted same as above, except hours of operation from 9:30 to 11:15 p. m., CST.

Fifth Zone

- KXA—American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.—Granted extension of special experimental authority to operate simultaneously with WJZ from local sunset to 10 p. m., PST, using 250 watts experimentally, for period February 1, 1934, to August 1, 1934.

APPLICATIONS DISMISSED

The following applications, heretofore set for hearing, were dismissed at request of applicants:

- KGAR—Tucson Motor Service Co., Tucson, Ariz.—Modification of license; facilities of KVOA.
- KVOA—Arizona Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tucson, Ariz.—Modification of license; facilities of KGAR.
- NEW—N. Vernon Clark, Chester, S. C.—C. P. for new station; 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime.
- NEW—The Journal Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—License for special experimental facsimile transmission.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Commission today reconsidered its decision rendered January 16, 1934, in the case of Peoria Broadcasting Company, Station WMBD (Ex. Rept. No. 493), and Illinois Broadcasting Corp., Station WTAD (Ex. Rept. No. 493). By the terms of this decision the Peoria Broadcasting Company was granted full time, and the Illinois Broadcasting Corporation's station was ordered deleted, to take effect 20 days from date of decision.

The action of the Commission today in reconsidering this case, remanded it to the Examiner to take additional testimony and make recommendations based upon any additional testimony that may be presented.

KIEM—Harold H. Hanseth, Eureka, Calif.—Application for modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited, 1210 kc., 100 watts (facilities of KFWI), which was denied as in cases of default on December 8, 1933, was restored to the Hearing Docket.

Northern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Laconia, N. H.—Application for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime only (facilities of former WKAV), taken from Hearing Docket and granted.

Geo. Webb, Newport, R. I.—Application for new station re-designated for hearing, to be heard on bill of particulars dated December 5, 1933.

SET FOR HEARING

- WINS—American Radio News Corp., New York City.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from limited to unlimited (facilities of WNYC).
- KRSC—Radio Sales Corp., Seattle, Wash.—Modification of license to change hours of operation from daytime only to daytime and 12 midnight to 4 a. m. daily.
- NEW—Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City, Mo.—C. P. (experimental broadcast), 1530 kc., 1 KW.

WKBZ—Karl L. Ashbacker, Ludington, Mich.—C. P. to move transmitter and studio to Muskegon, Mich.

NEW—C. G. Phillips and Frank Hill, d/b as Boise Broadcast Station, Weiser, Idaho—C. P., 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities of KFXD).

WLBW—Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Erie, Pa.—Modification of license to increase night power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

First Zone

- WAGM—Aroostook Broadcasting Corp., Presque Isle, Maine.—License to cover construction permit granted 12-8-33 to move transmitter locally and make changes in equipment.
- WORC—Alfred F. Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass.—Extension of special experimental authorization to use directional antenna, 1280 kc. and 500 watts power.

Second Zone

- WIBM—WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich.—Construction permit to install new equipment and to move transmitter and studio to 306-8 West Michigan, Jackson, Mich, amended re equipment changes.
- WCAE (Auxiliary)—WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Construction permit to change auxiliary transmitter site from 21st and Wharton Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., to Baldwin Township, Pa.
- WHDF—Upper Michigan Broadcasting Co., Calumet, Mich.—Modification of license to change specified hours of operation and to change time from Central Standard to Eastern Standard, amended to request change in specified hours and change time to Central Standard.

Third Zone

- KARK—Arkansas Radio and Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Modification of construction permit authorizing installation of new equipment to move transmitter locally.

Fourth Zone

- WFAM—The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.—License to cover construction permit granted 9-29-33 to make changes in equipment.
- NEW—August G. Bendix, Posen, 3 miles south and 2 miles east of Wood Lake, Minn.—Construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, specified hours.
- WTMJ—The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis.—Special experimental authorization to increase power to 5 KW, amended to request 5 KW LS and 1 KW night.
- KWTO—KGBX, Inc., Springfield, Mo.—Modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, daytime.

Fifth Zone

- NEW—E. L. Landsberg and K. V. Martin, Las Vegas, Nev.—Request for construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities of KGIX).
- KVI—Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash.—Authority to determine power by direct antenna measurement.

APPLICATIONS RETURNED

- NEW—J. R. Vancurren, Logan, Ohio.—Construction permit to erect a new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts day, — power night, unlimited time. (Incomplete, Rule 6, equipment and location unsatisfactory.)
- KCRC—Enid Radiophone Co., Enid, Okla.—Modification of license to change frequency from 1370 kc. to 1230 kc., increase power to 250 watts, and time to unlimited (facilities vacated by KGGF). (Rule 6.)
- NEW—Hoosier Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction permit to erect a new station to operate on 1360 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time. (Rule 6, incomplete, equipment and location unsatisfactory, jurat incomplete.)
- WIL—Missouri Broadcasting Corp., St. Louis, Mo.—Construction permit to install new equipment. (Unnecessary.)
- NEW—Community Church of God (Rev. Harry Jones), Canton, Ohio.—Request for construction permit to erect new station to operate on 1310 kc., 50 watts, and specified hours, amended to increase power from 10 watts to 50 watts. (Rule 6, Sec. 6, and equipment unsatisfactory.)